LA TRADUCTION DES CONTES DU QUEBEC VERS LE HINDI : Problèmes et défis (THE TRANSLATION OF SHORT STORIES FROM QUEBEC INTO HINDI: Problems and Challenges)

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Proposed Topic of Research:

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Keywords: Short stories, culture, translation, folkloric, myth, legend.

Objective of the Proposed Research:

- To examine the role of translation with its modalities.
- To discover the Quebec culture and society by the means of short stories.
- To examine the short stories of Charles Le Blanc,
- To translate and analyse the short stories of Quebec in Hindi.

Background of the Proposed Research:

Introduction:

We define the translation as a version of a work in a language other than its language of origin.

In fact, the translation is not an operation which results from pre-existent equivalences between the signs of two languages. To translate, it is not to replace words by words, or to substitute syntactic structures for other syntactic structures. It establishes, on the contrary, an activity of meaning during which the translator has to reconstruct the sense of updated statements. We translate texts, that is linguistic signs inserted into an act of communication, and the sense that they transmit and not the isolated words.

The translation act is the result of the combined action of three organic systems: the visual system, the significant system and the broadcasting system. According to the facts accessible to the observation, we can define this act by saying that it consists in repeating by a text of arrival

(in a given language what we understood while reading a text of departure (TD) written in another language while specifying - other obvious fact – It constitutes a process which starts from reading which continues to understanding then to translating:

TD == »	CONCEPTUEL == »	TA
	le lu == » le compris == » le traduit	

For a translator, it is very important to know the context before doing the translation. For example, in the Indian context, the Indian equivalents of the word "Translation" used by the Indian translators are different. There is a different list for every translation. For example, the word "Bhavanuvad" indicating the paraphrase which attempts to return the sense by equivalents to make it better to understand is very much used in literature. Often, in the holy writings, the word "Anuwaad" means speaking later "or" the continuation ; The word "Rupantar" means the change in the form ". There are still other words also to speak about the translation as "Sweekaran", "Anukaran", "Bhashantar", etc. In fact, there are various manners to approach the translation according to the demand : the written translation of a text writes, the translation at sight, the simultaneous translation and the consecutive interpretation. The first type, the written translation of a written text, is spread doubtless most widely. The translation at sight consists in translating orally and quickly a written text. The simultaneous translation makes locked and allows, thanks to the modern techniques, the oral and simultaneous translation of a speech. The consecutive interpretation includes taking of notes by the interpreter and an oral translation which follows upon a speech.

There are five elements which determine the quality of a translation:

i) A translation has to pass on the information given by the original to the extra linguistic reality.

ii) It has to respect the style: register of language, social aspects, geographical extension of the expressions.

iii) It has to be in compliance with the kind of the translated text: we do not write a 'recipes'in a law document.

iv) It must be adapted to the knowledge of the reader .

v) The form of the translation has to take the same esthetic effect as the original.

The Short stories:

The short stories play an important role in the life of an individual not only for their intellectual development but also due to their fantastic content. The short stories represent the society of a country and change as per geographical locations. The short stories belong to the oral literature: it is a set of stories or of short duration constituted by facts and by imaginary adventures, intended to entertain children and adults. Its contents are based on human subject. It adapts itself to the message which it would like to spread through the interpretation of the persons and the situations. The short stories put a reader in front of a situation, of a problem, the solution of which an individual will have to find through his imagination. They end with a moral at the end like the stories of Panchtantra, from India.

The stories occupy an original transitional position; they give access to imagination. It is mouldable and transformable. The writer is free to manipulate each character as he pleases, deform it at will and leave it with secret messages at times.

Charles Le Blanc has written the short stories. During this research we are going to translate the short stories of Charles Le Blanc in hindi. The research on a short story Mise a mort of Suzanne Myre is done by Cassidy Hildebrand in 2013 from French to English which is not the same as we do research on the collection of short stories of Quebec in Hindi.

The vocabulary and the accent of the people of Québec are different which can be seen in their writings. Quebec forms the background of his stories. They are all based on Quebec society, through the combinations of the reality and imagination. Most of the content portrays transition from the rural society to the modern world, yet they also offer wry and witty comment on the human condition in general. The short stories of Quebec offer us the stories which seem imbued with rich veins of humor and social comment, which let the readers to give their own interpretations at the end.

Research Questions:

This research intends to explore practical methods to improve translation quality French (Quebec) to Hindi (difficulties in translation from Quebec French into hindi language) as a focus.

Translation is a process of conveying meanings between different languages and cultures and is an important factor in intercultural aspects. This research is significant to individuals who are interested in this field. This study also provides information to people who are not familiar Quebec French translation and cultivates their interest. Moreover, it provides insight for educators that have a vested interest in improving the education in introducing different culture in the world of globalisation.

The study focuses on the following research questions:

1. How does cultural sensitivity affect translation quality?

2. What are the specific problems and challenges in translating Quebec stories into Hindi ?

3. What are the measures to be adopted to understand the Quebec literature by the means of short stories and translation?

Methodology:

The translation of the literature from Quebec proposes communication aims in exploring the role of the literary translators in the distribution of the literary culture from Quebec to India. The working hypothesis is that not only to use techniques of translation, but also the selection modes of the works to be translated keeping in mind the two cultures. The translation can be source to diffuse the culture by means of short stories between the people.

The scope of this research is to examine the bearing of the historical, political and cultural context on the textual choices of short stories. The French on the one hand enjoys a privileged literary and cultural status worldwide, having long acted as a source of continuous inspiration for other culture. Along our research, we will derive that the historical factors, impact of cultural in the short stories which is omnipresent in the short stories thus is the mirror of the society. We will use both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies through surveys and questionnaires to arrive at our conclusion.

Tentative Chapterisation:

- Introduction
- Les enjeux pédagogie de la traduction.
- Structure narrative des contes et folklore de Québec.
- Le recueille de Quebec
- Traduction des contes de Québec en hindi.
- Analyse de la traduction des contes choisis (problèmes et défis)
- Conclusion

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